

The Objects of the War.

We submit the following opinions as to what are the real objects of the present war. They accord with those most frequently expressed by the Republican press at the present time—the original objects having almost passed out of sight:

The impression gains ground that there can be no end to the present war, no compromise, no peace, which leaves the cause of it in existence. The irrepressible conflict having taken this sanguinary character, can no more be stayed while slavery exists.—*N. Y. Times.*

Why the extreme anxiety of some Republican politicians to avoid the charge that they sustain war against slavery?

The North is in arms against slavery. It is fighting against the slavery interest, and nothing else.

Rockland (Me.) Gazette.

There cannot and never will be peace again in what once formed the United States as long as slavery exists in the South.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

We have no hesitation in saying that our present difficulties can only be settled by arms. The armies which are opposed to each other are opposed in principle. The one believes in freedom, the other in slavery, as the normal condition of a large portion of the family of man. Between these two principles there can be no such thing as a real compromise; for they are in themselves antagonistic and will continue their struggle until one or the other has achieved a permanent triumph.—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

Antagonistic principles, that have been approaching each other for half a century, on this continent, have at last met in deadly strife. The "irrepressible conflict" is here, more, we believe, by the ordinance of Providence than any human agencies. In the course of events the hour has arrived for settling the question whether the inherent despotism of the Slave Power, or a republic true to freedom, shall rule from the lakes to the Gulf, from Ocean to Ocean.

Boston Transcript.

*** We hold that SLAVERY is the cause of the war, and that it is the duty of those in whom lies the power to rid the country of this curse with the strong arm of its power in the rebellious States, but with the milder form of full compensation in the slaveholding but loyal States.

Dulacres (N. Y.) Express.

"A Nation's War Cry has been changed from restoration to that of REVENGE! When the American people first rose to the rescue in obedience to the summons of the Government, it was for the purpose of restoring the Union and recovering the public property that had been stolen by the rebels. Three months ago our war cry was for restoration, now it is for revenge."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Since the war is thus obviously being perverted to the object of negro emancipation, it is interesting to read Henry Clay's opinion of the effects of that measure, as expressed in a letter written to the Rev. Walter Colton. Read it.

ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean abolition.

"It is manifest that the ultra of that party are extremely ambitious, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They would see the Administration of the Government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat worst, and denounce most, those who treat them best, so far as they agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct toward Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams, in Massachusetts, and towards me.

"I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes, and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion—perpetual war—the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

"But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the laboring classes in the free States against abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate abolition. The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborers—with the American, the Irish, the German, the Scotch, the English, the French, the Italian, and the Chinese, and as the ultra go both for abolitionism and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.

"RIFLED CANNON AND A UNITED STATES LOAN AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.—In the House of Commons on the 29th of July, Mr. Gregory asked whether the First Lord of the Treasury had received any information that goods contraband of war among other things a battery of artillery, had been conveyed from his country to New York in the steamship Kangaroo, and that a loan for the United States Government had been placed upon the Stock Exchange? If so, was this in accordance with our principles of non-intervention? Lord Palmerston replied that he was not personally cognizant of the matters to which the honorable member referred, but that should they arise, they would of course be dealt with by the Government.

[From the London Post, Government Organ.] KINGSTON, CANADA, TO BE MADE A NAVAL STATION.—Advices from Canada of the 19th ult., mention that Kingston, in addition to being a military station, is soon to be made a naval one also. It is said that an army and militia (consistent with treaty stipulations) will be employed upon Canadian waters. This contemplated measure appears to afford satisfaction there. Several vessels of war are preparing to leave England for the American coast.

GERMAN ANXIETY RESPECTING THE WAR ISSUE.—A Berlin correspondent, writing on the 31st of July, states that the anxiety in the Prussian capital respecting the war news from America was intense. The probable movements of Gen. Scott and the tactics of Beauregard were canvassed in every place of general resort, and the geography of the United States has been studied with well-informed circles most attentively. The people sympathized with the Union cause.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—On Saturday last some six or seven citizens left Concord on the steamer Bostona, en route, it was supposed, for the Southern Confederacy. Whilst on the boat they shouted for Jeff. Davis. At Manchester a company of Home Guards entered the boat and arrested the crew, and placed over them a guard of ten men, to be sent to Cincinnati. When the boat arrived at Maysville, it was boarded by some fifty armed secessionists, and the prisoners were released. They were afterwards tried before Judge Phister, of Mason county, and there being no evidence against them, they were released.

[From the Daily Globe of the 6th of Aug., 1861.]

The Civil War.

Mr. May offered the following resolution: Whereas the Government of the United States of America was created by its written Constitution, and derived its powers solely from the consent of the people, as contained in said instrument, and it has no other power and force, and its arms can neither preserve nor rightfully be permitted to violate that authority whatsoever; and whereas Washington and other great sages and patriots who founded our general government, solemnly warning their countrymen, predicted its destruction from the establishment of a sectional political party; and they also entreated a spirit of compromise whenever necessary to preserve the Union; and whereas a civil war now exists among the States which have been united, and which, having already prostrated the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people, and destroyed many valuable citizens, now threatens their destruction in countless numbers, and by its inevitable tendency, if not necessary, the final overthrow of free constitutional government; Therefore,

1. Be it resolved, That the success of the Republican party, founded, as it is, on a national, social, and political justice, is justly responsible for the origin of our present national misfortunes.

2. That the uncompromising spirit hitherto manifested by the representatives of that party has prevented a peaceful compromise and adjustment of our unhappy difficulties when the same was practicable.

3. That if the present war continues, the only safety and refuge of constitutional government and civil liberty will be found in the institutions and sovereignty of the several States, and afterwards, through them, the only hope of a future and more harmonious reconstruction of the Union.

4. That it is impossible by arms to subjugate the people of the seceded States, united as they are in such numbers, so fully prepared and resolved, and actuated by motives which represent the just pride and dignity of equals, of trained freemen, of American citizens; and also believing, as they do, that State, home, wife, children, property, and personal security and benefit of Government is at stake, and that the most cruel and merciless means, forced by the necessities of an exhausting and desolating war, are to be employed against them.

5. That in view of all these public calamities, and to avoid them, recognizing the necessities, which control human affairs, as our fathers of the Revolution did, it becomes the duty of Congress before it closes its present session, to provide for the appointment of a Commission to propose a compromise between the contending armies, and restore peace at all events; and who shall be empowered to arrange a compromise to preserve the Union, if possible; but if not, then a peaceful separation of the respective States of the Union, as well as now claim to have seceded, as others which may by the sovereign will of their citizens also hereafter ordain to secede; and that said commissioners be solemnly enjoined so to conduct their negotiations as to obtain, if possible, in the future, a happy, harmonious, and perpetual reconstruction of our Union of States.

Mr. Bingham. I propose to debate that resolution.

The Speaker. Then it must go over.

Mr. May. I move to suspend the rules, for the purpose of allowing the resolution to be considered at this time.

Mr. Lovjoy. I raise a question upon the reception of the resolution, that it is not within the order adopted by the House at the commencement of the session.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Maryland moves to suspend the rules, which is in order, it being within the last ten days of the session.

Mr. May demanded the yeas and nays upon his motion to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were not ordered; only seven members having voted therefor.

Mr. Arnold. Is it in order to move to lay the resolution on the table?

The Speaker. It is not. The resolution is before the House.

The question was taken; and the rules were not suspended (two thirds not having voted therefor.)

Proclamation of Gen. Price.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 20.

The following proclamation, issued at Springfield, has been received here:

To the People of Missouri:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The army under my command has been organized under the laws of the State for the protection of your homes and firesides, and for the maintenance of the rights, dignity, and honor of Missouri. It is kept in the field for those purposes alone, to aid in accomplishing them.

Our gallant Southern brothers have come into our State. With them we have just achieved a glorious victory over the foe; scattered far and wide, the well appointed army which the Usurper at Washington has been more than six months in gathering for your subjugation and enslavement. This victory frees a large portion of the State from the power of the invaders and restores it to the protection of the army.

Consequently it becomes my duty to assure you that it is my firm determination to protect every peaceable and law-abiding citizen in the full enjoyment of all his rights, what ever may have been his sympathies in the present unhappy struggle, if he has not taken active part in the cruel warfare which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we have just defeated.

I therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and their families, their ordinary avocations, with the full assurance that they, their families, their homes, and their property, shall be carefully protected.

I, at the same time, warn evil disposed persons who may support the usurpations of any one claiming to be provisional or temporary Governor of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give aid or comfort to the enemy, that they will be held as enemies and treated accordingly.

(Signed.)

Major General Commanding Mo. S. G. Information has reached here that Warsaw, Bolivar, and Ocoila, in the southwest, have been occupied by portions of Price's army; also that the secessionists under Col. Staples have gathered in considerable force in Pettis and Johnson counties, and have taken military possession of Warrensburg, in Johnson county, and Georgetown and Sedalia, in Pettis county.

It is said that companies of men are constantly leaving the northern counties and pushing southward to join the State forces. Much excitement exists among the people west of here, and many of them are leaving their homes.

It is said that Col. Staples can concentrate a force of 3,000 men, and will co-operate in a movement on this city. Should one be determined upon, we have about 3,500 troops here now, which force will doubtless be considerably augmented in a few days.

MORE EXCITEMENT.—We learn that the citizens of Eminence, on the line of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, were highly excited and much excited on ascertaining that the Lincoln guards had passed over the road for Lexington. They declared freely that if any more guns, or munitions of war, are sent over the road that they will capture them, or die in the attempt. The violation of the neutrality of Kentucky must be stopped.—*Courier.*

Peace Meeting in Scott County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Scott county in favor of the peace and neutrality of Kentucky, held at the court-house in Georgetown, on Monday the 19th inst., on motion, Moses Threlkeld, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John Q. Adams Secretary. The objects of the meeting were briefly explained by Col. D. Howard Smith, when he offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Kentucky having, on at least three several occasions, authoritatively proclaimed herself in favor of peace and strict neutrality in the war now being waged between the two sections of the Confederacy, it is the opinion of this meeting that the only way of preserving and continuing that peace she now enjoys, by adhering to, and enforcing in good faith that neutrality which was intended by the people to be practical, and not deceptive or elusive.

Resolved, That the introduction or organization of Federal troops in our borders, or the occupation of our soil by them, is a violation of the neutrality assumed by Kentucky, and of the pledge made by the Executive of the nation to our people, through Hons. Garrett Davis and W. L. Underwood, to respect and abide by that neutrality, and must inevitably lead to the destruction of the peace of the State, unless all such troops are speedily removed, and that neutrality for the future be strictly observed by both sections.

Resolved, That all embargoes imposed by the Federal authority on railroads inside of our borders, built, as they were, exclusively by our own people, and all attempts to force taxes out of the people of Kentucky, either directly or by any State agency, by the same authority, for the purpose of raising money for the existing war against the Confederate States, is likewise a violation of the recognized neutrality of the Commonwealth, and ought not to be quietly submitted to.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge on the Governor of the State, and the Representatives of the people in the two branches of the Legislature soon to assemble, to use all their efforts in their power to preserve the peace of our people, and that neutrality to which the State is pledged, and that such efforts be recognized at the time it was assumed.

Resolved, That for the purpose of promoting the ends of peace, and using all the power within our reach to bring to an honorable termination the existing difficulties between the Federal and the Confederate Governments, it is respectfully recommended that a Peace Convention of the people of Kentucky be held in the city of Frankfort, on the 25th day of September, prox., to take said matters under consideration, and that each and every voter of this county approving the objects and purposes of this meeting be appointed delegates to said Convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Georgetown Gazette, Louisville Courier, Observer and Reporter, Kentucky Statesman, and Frankfort Yeoman, with the request that they publish the same.

The meeting, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in this town, was most ably and eloquently addressed by Col. Roger W. Hanson and Col. James B. Beck.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Moses Threlkeld, Chm'n.

John Q. Adams, Sec'y.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Peace Meeting in Jessamine.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Jessamine county, without regard to party distinctions, held in the court-house at Nicholasville, on Monday, the 19th inst., (County Court day), on motion of A. L. McVee, Dr. Thomas Foster was called to the chair, and Col. J. S. Magee appointed Sec'y.

On motion, the following named persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting: A. L. McVee, James H. Lowry, S. Blackford, J. E. Sandusky, Geo. Cleveland, David E. Hoover, Oliver Farrar, Wm. C. Woods, Daniel Bryant, J. G. Sam, J. Masters, A. Stotts, John H. Davis, L. Cassell, Wm. M. Bilb, Thomas B. Scott, George M. Barkley, Jordan Scott, Geo. W. Mitchell, John Portwood, Dean Magee, A. P. Davis, R. M. Messick, M. T. Lowry.

During the absence of the Committee, W. C. P. Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., was introduced to the meeting, who, without the audience with a most eloquent, able, and logical speech on the pending issues of the day.

At the close of the feeling speech of the eloquent gentleman, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted almost by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the present unhappy condition of our State, whose people, though they have thrice expressed a determination to maintain a position of strict neutrality, are daily witnessing infractions of it by the agents of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the people of Jessamine county, deprecating the enforcement of the direct tax bill which recently passed the Federal Congress, respectfully call upon the people who feel that they are unjustly burdened by said tax, to memorialize the Legislature to pass no measures looking to the compulsion of the people to pay the same.

Resolved, That the following memorial be presented to the people of Jessamine county for their signatures, to wit:

Your petitioners, voters of the County of Jessamine, without regard to party distinctions, would respectfully and earnestly represent to your honorable body that, inasmuch as the State of Kentucky has had no participation in the civil war which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we have just defeated.

I therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and their families, their ordinary avocations, with the full assurance that they, their families, their homes, and their property, shall be carefully protected.

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The People and the Treasury Loan. War has come out from Washington, and New York, by press and telegraph, that the banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have taken the Government Treasury notes to the amount one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, at par. Upon the strength of this, the Administration proposes to go to the people of the cities, towns, and villages of the North for subscriptions to the national loan authorized by Congress. The argument is to the effect that Government securities are worth the full value with the principal bankers of the country, and therefore the loan should be regarded by the people as a profitable investment upon the same terms.

We have no disposition to embarrass the Government in its financial matters unduly. As journalists, however, it is a duty we owe the public to expose any and all attempts to take the hard earnings of the people from them upon false pretences. If Government securities are in fact worth dollar for dollar, we are not to know it, because the discounts of depreciated credit in this case fall upon every citizen. If, on the other hand, such securities are worth but seventy-five cents on the dollar, it is a cruelty to impose them upon the poorer classes as desirable investments at their full figure.

The banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have not pledged themselves to take of the Government \$150,000,000 in Treasury notes at any rate. They have simply agreed to take \$50,000,000 at the present time, and that only upon conditions which render the temporary investment secure to them, and under such circumstances as to render the real amount of profit and advantage to the banks much greater than the mere interest. In brief, the banks take \$50,000,000 in Treasury notes, bearing interest at 7.30 per cent. from August 15, nominally at par; \$5,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 are to be paid down, and the balance is to be placed to the credit of the Government in the banks subscribing; the Government obligates itself to receive, in past due Treasury notes or sixty days Treasury notes, as part of the \$50,000,000 loaned; no other stocks, bonds or Treasury notes—except demand notes and for the Oregon war loan—shall be paid out or negotiated by the Government until October 15; the Government shall make an appeal to the people for subscriptions to the national loan, and the moneys derived therefrom shall be paid over to the Government, or deposited in the banks, as may be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the banks taking the fifty millions; and the proceeds of subscriptions to the Government loan, or so much thereof as is necessary, are to be employed in reimbursing the bank for the amount drawn from them by the Government. In other words, A loans money to B, and pays B ten per cent. of the amount down, and is to pay the rest at later periods, partly or wholly in B's depreciated paper. B is not to diminish his credit by borrowing money until A is repaid. All of B's income from his business is to be paid into the hands of A as fast as received, while B gives his note to A bearing 7.50 per cent. interest on the whole sum borrowed, from the day A makes him the first payment!

Such a loan is not a loan at par. While the banks draw interest from the beginning on the whole, ninety per cent. of the sum still remains in their vaults for an indefinite period. Whatever amount they do pay over to the Government may be paid in depreciated paper, and all the while the principal is being paid back to them in gold from the subscriptions to the national loan received from the hands of the people!

An Administration forced to resort to ingenious expedients of this sort in order to keep up its financial reputation is far gone in pecuniary bankruptcy; and an Administration which will attempt to palm off a sale of Government securities, effected under such circumstances, as a sale at par, for the purpose of lowering the people into paying for their little means without the prospect of just compensation, is still further gone in moral bankruptcy.

The credit of the Treasury in New York is not at par. Mr. Chase cannot effect a loan here at par. Should the war continue Government securities will be worth less than now. There is nothing in the Treasury with which to pay. There will be less every day as hostilities continue. War is bankruptcy as well as dissolution; it is financial as well as political ruin. We repeat, we are not the sad truth; we would avert it, if we could; but let the truth be concealed from the people.—*N. Y. Times.*

The War and its Accompaniments and Results. The New York Independent, war paper, gives a sad picture of the business condition of the country. It says: "Millions and hundreds of millions of money are to be wasted, and the whole nation—North, South, East, and West—will feel, for an untold number of years, the pressure of a debt contracted during this eventful period. Its burden shall fall alike upon the rich and upon the poor, and what a burden of sorrow will be in every chest! Every article of dress, and most every necessity of life, as well as every luxury must be taxed, to meet the greatly increased expenditures of the Government."

"Hundreds and thousands of business men are failing on every side, a sacrifice to this rebellion. Men who thought themselves rich a year ago, are now, through no fault of their own, poor and dependent upon friends for daily subsistence. The city of New York passed through a terrible crisis in 1857; but, terrible as it was, it cannot be compared with the present. Not only a very large number of failures have already occurred, but if the present state of things shall continue much longer, a general crash must inevitably sweep over the whole land. Those who do stand will be exceptions to a general rule. Men who own comparatively but little, have large means and a host of friends, may go through. We would that facts could justify our taking a more cheerful view of things, but they do not. There are now other fields of battle besides those of Manassas and Bull Run, and if they are not bathed in blood, they are wet with the sweat of honest and manly labor. To face the commercial dangers of the present hour, requires all the courage of a Napoleon. Failure now means litigation, executions, sheriff, bankruptcy and utter ruin. It means a dark uncertainty in regard to the future. It means sleepless nights, sickness, and, in many cases, it means death."

Defalcation of Geo. N. Sanders.

To the Editors of the Evening Star: GENTLEMEN: In my father's absence in the South, I wish to state to the public that his accounts were scrupulously made square with the Government before his departure from the North, and that this prosecution is political, based upon some unfair construction to punish his "treason" to the Administration, as he is not available now for the purposes of the Government in the hospitals of Fort Lafayette.

I will immediately forward to him intelligence of the suit; he will promptly vindicate himself, asking no favors or indulgence of Mr. Lincoln. Very respectfully,

REID SANDERS.

Grass Hill, Carroll Co., Ky., Aug. 18.

Resignations of Lincoln Officers.

We learn from a source entitled to credit that since the battle of Bull Run no less than one hundred and thirty-seven commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned. This is exclusive of those whose terms of three months' enlistment had expired, and is entirely among those who had enlisted for three years, or for the war.—*Northern Paper.*

Proclamation by the President.

Whereas, the Congress of the Confederate States of America, did, by an act, approved on the 8th day of August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with the provisions of said act:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my Proclamation; and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this Proclamation. And I do warn all persons above described who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies.

Understand, however, that this proclamation shall not be considered as applicable, during the existing war, to citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government; nor shall this proclamation be considered as extending to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

And I do further proclaim and make known that I have established the rules and regulations hereto annexed, in accordance with the provisions of said law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 14th day of August, A. D. 1861.

By the President, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

The following regulations are hereby established respecting alien enemies, under the provisions of an act approved 8th August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies."

1. Immediately after the expiration of the term of forty days from the date of the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys, Marshals, and other officers of the Confederate States, to make complaint against aliens or alien enemies coming within the purview of the act aforesaid, to the end that the several courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having jurisdiction, may order the removal of such aliens or alien enemies beyond the territory of the Confederate States, or their restraint and confinement, according to the terms of said law.

2. The Marshals of the Confederate States are hereby directed to apprehend all aliens against whom complaints may be made under said law, and to hold them in strict custody until the final order of the court, taking special care that such aliens obtain no information that could possibly be made useful to the enemy.

3. Whenever the removal of any alien beyond the limits of the Confederate States is ordered by any competent authority, under the provisions of the said law, the Marshal shall proceed to execute the order in person, or by deputy, or other discreet person, in such manner as to prevent the alien so removed from obtaining any information that could be used to the prejudice of the Confederate States.

4. Any alien who shall return to these States during the war, after having been removed therefrom under the provisions of said law, shall be regarded and treated as an alien enemy, and, if made prisoner, shall be at once delivered over to the nearest military authority, to be dealt with as a spy or as a prisoner of war, as the case may require.

The State Guard.

A persistent effort is being made on the part of the Lincoln organs to create a prejudice against the State Guard, on account of its supposed sympathy with the Southern Rights party. The action of the Guard in the past is a complete vindication of its freedom from partisanship; and its past fidelity to Kentucky is the highest guarantee of its future devotion to the service of the State. The results now being made so industriously by partisan motives. The Guard is assailed because it is supposed its members—being chiefly Kentuckians and Southerners—sympathize with Kentucky and the South. The disbandment of the State Guard has been for some time the pet measure of the leaders of the Union party, and there is no question that an effort will be made to secure that object at the approaching session of the Legislature. When this is done, and the State Guard from the State Guard are placed in the hands of sworn supporters of the Lincoln Government, then it is supposed that Kentucky will be ripe for any movement that may be inaugurated by the authorities at Washington. There has been and is no occasion for the disbandment of the State Guard. It is a most efficient military organization—and alike a safeguard and an honor to the State. The repeal of the law establishing it would create a dangerous precedent, and would be productive of evil, and evil only, and we earnestly trust that the attempt will not be made. The members of the State Guard, have at considerable cost, provided themselves with uniforms, and have liberally expended money in organizing companies, and at this time to deprive them of their arms would be an outrage, which we cannot believe a Kentucky Legislature would be guilty of perpetrating.

We do not think the members of the State Guard should be at all apprehensive of the disbandment of their organization. On the contrary, they should go to work with renewed energy; fill up their companies; organize new ones; and be ceaseless in their activity to perfect themselves in military exercises. And would it not be well for the friends of the Guard—as the State authorities will no longer pay the expenses of encampments—to tender to one or two regiments a sufficient amount of provisions, &c., to enable them to establish a temporary camp for military drill and instruction. The citizens of Fayette, Marshall, Scott, and Harrison, who are anxious to see the Guard, should at once move in this matter, and in this way show their appreciation of the services of the Guard as well as do the State some service.—*Lou. Com.*

THE DIFFERENCE TWENTY TWELVE DUM AND TWELVE DEE.—Letters have been received from Colonels Woodruff and Neff, now prisoners at Richmond, urging their friends in this city to get up a petition to Government advocating an exchange of prisoners. They will feel grateful to the Gazette, whose system of exchange is by hanging. Speaking of this, we heard a good thing a day or two since. A prominent citizen of this place, who professes the same uncompromising creed as the Gazette, while in Washington called upon the President and strongly advocated the hopeness test to be applied to the rebels now in limbo, but "Honest Abe" replied, with a humorous picking up of the wrinkles of his mouth: "We're considerable of a split stick about that." "Split stick" is good.—*Ch. Ex.*

GOOD NEWS!

To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties. I would announce that I have captured a Good Smith to carry out the

Gunsmithing Business.

18 173

VARIOUS BRANCHES,

At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort. Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch. Don't forget the place—at G. W. Miller's Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky. G. W. MILLER.

ROBB & DEHONEY

HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

And to prompt time buyers. apr 13 wdt-wtf

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.



Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

"These Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and all its kind, whether taken as a preventive, if taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Dr. Merwin's "Fever and Ague Pills" never cure any other Chills Medicines, in the following particulars:

1st. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.

